



University of Zagreb  
Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing

**“Can we predict cardiac events?  
- Our experience on atrial fibrillation prediction  
after CABG”**

**Ratko Magjarević**

First Symposium

"Toward translational research in brain and heart studies:  
Achievements and challenges in knowledge and  
technology transfer"

February 18, 2008, Zagreb, Croatia

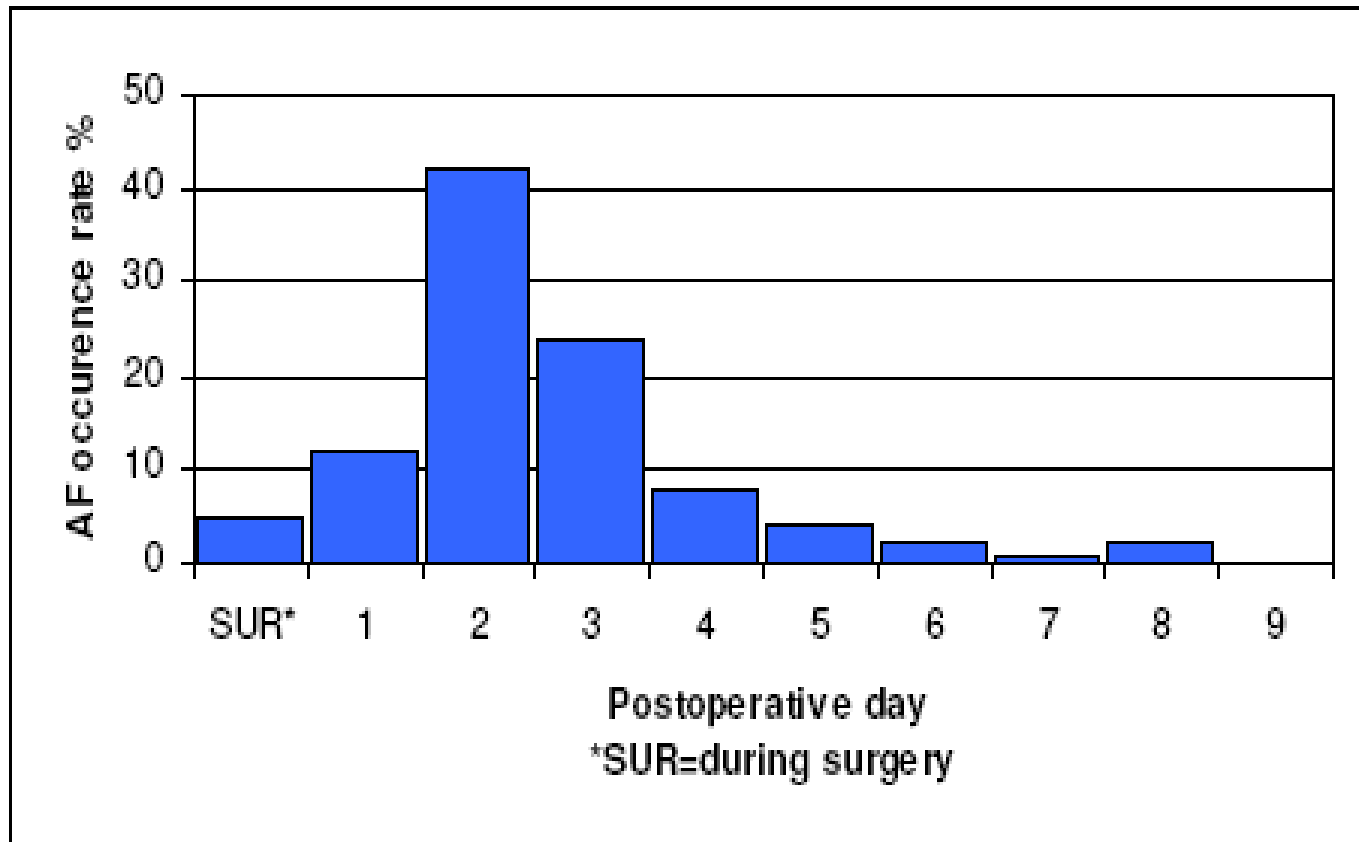
# Introduction

- the aim of this study:
  - development of methodology and instrumentation for long-term study of ECG parameters
  - continuous monitoring of different P wave parameters in the group of patients after Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG)
  - examine potential predictors of atrial fibrillation

# Atrial Fibrillation after CABG

- atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common supraventricular arrhythmia that occurs in up to 40% of patients after CABG
- probable causative factors:
  - slow conduction and delay of conduction lines
  - inhomogeneous propagation due to the shortening and dispersion of atrial refractory period

# The occurrence rate histogram for AF

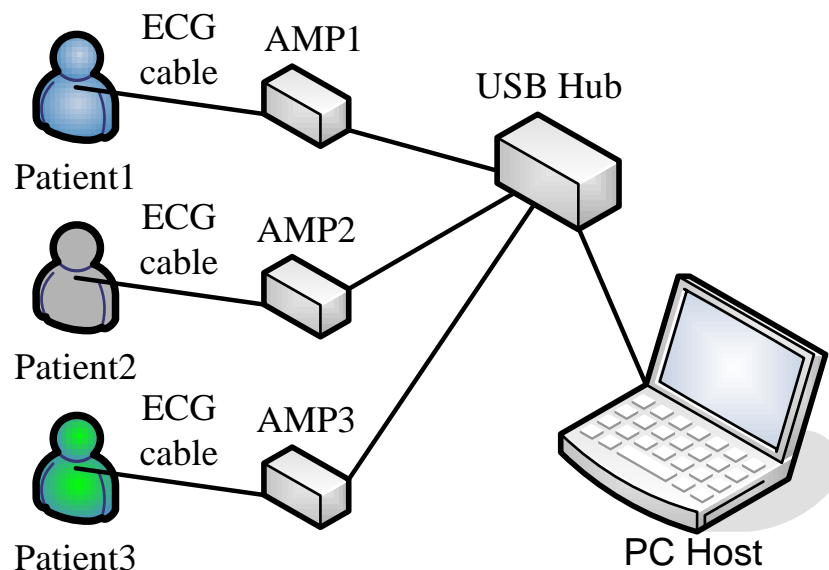


# Methodes

- recording of lead II, standard surface ECG, period of typically 48 hours in patients after CABG
- dyadic wavelet transform analysis with first derivation of Gaussian smoothing function as a mother wavelet
- for every patient, for each 15 minutes period, vector of 88 P wave components was calculated

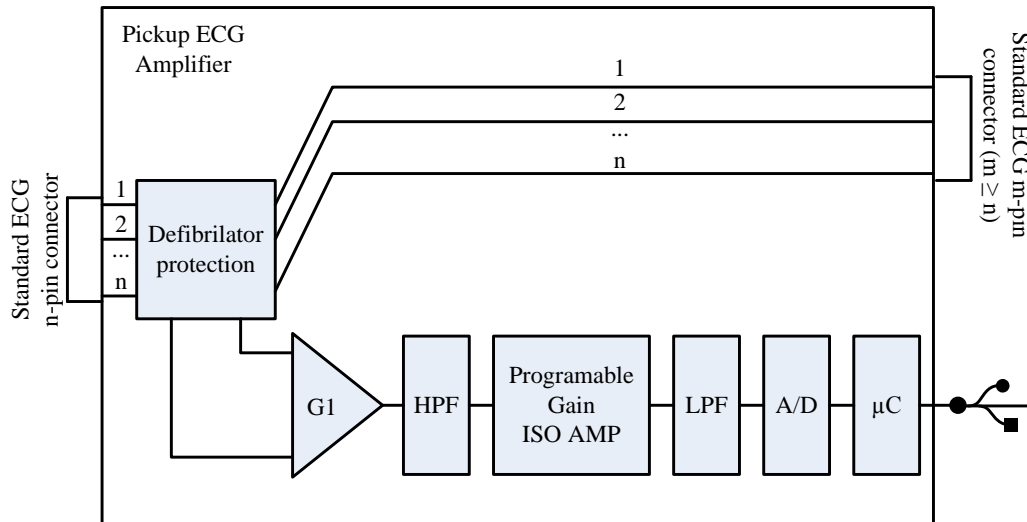
# Data Acquisition

- Design and develop a simple ECG acquisition system
  - One PC as acquisition and storage device
  - Multiple pickup ECG amplifiers
- Connect the devices using USB
- Enable data acquisition from more than one patient at the same time
- Not to disturb normal ICU functionality



# The ECG amplifier

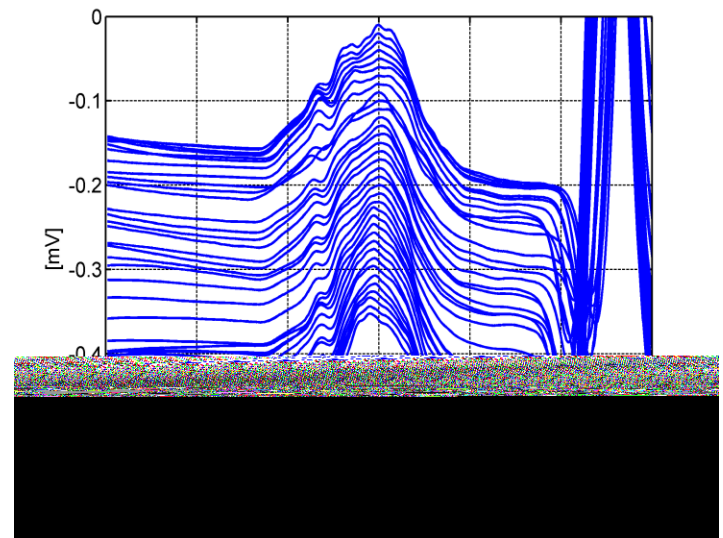
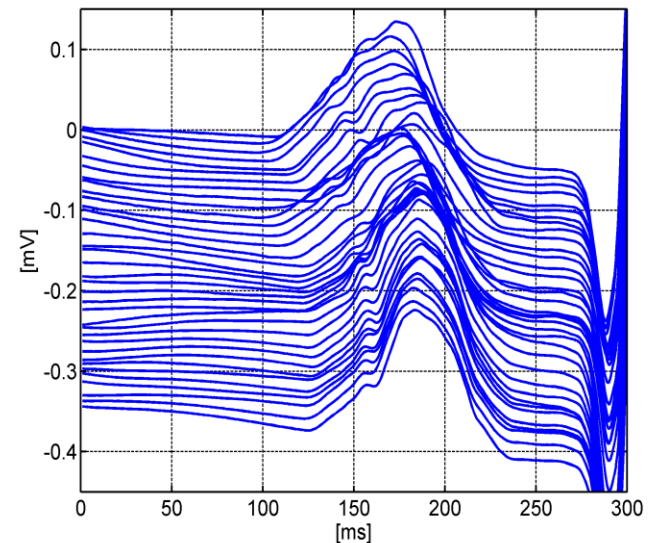
- Single channel ECG amplifier
- 4 gain values (200, 500, 1000, 2000) → automatically adjusted
- 16 bit ADC at 500Hz SR
- USB enabled microcontroller



- Input from a standard n-pin ECG connector
- Input signal transferred to m-pin standard ECG connector connected to ICU monitor
- One lead connected to acquisition and ADC hardware and sent to PC via USB

# P-wave analysis

- continuous data acquisition
- ECG and P-wave parameters calculation (88 parameters)
- displaying provides physicians with an insight into processes that precede atrial fibrillation
- eg. successively aligned 300ms per hour averaged P-waves using R-wave or P-wave peak as the triggering signal



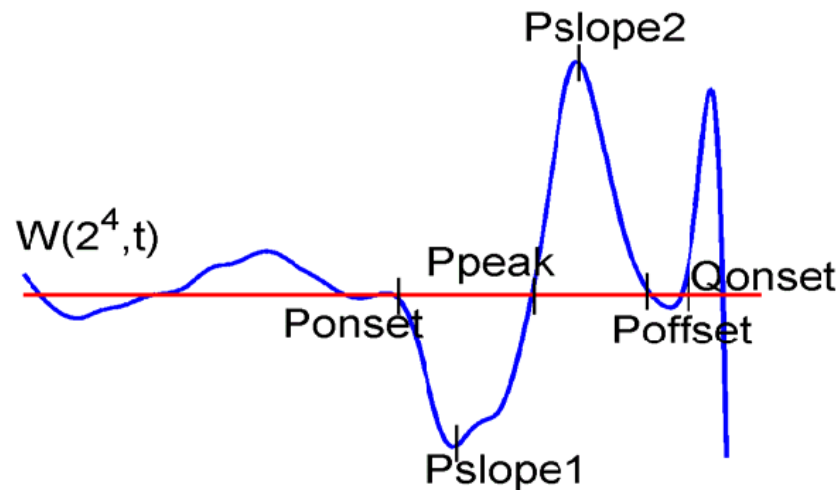
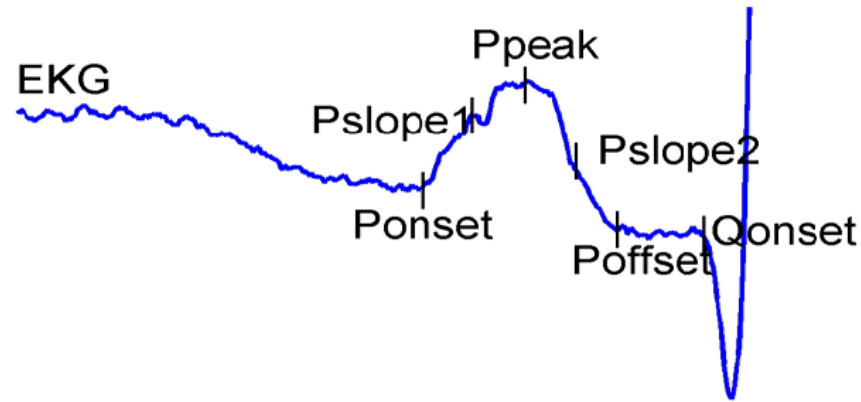
S. Sovilj, G. Rajsman, R. Magjarević: Classification Method for Atrial Fibrillation Prediction after CABG, MEDICON 2007.



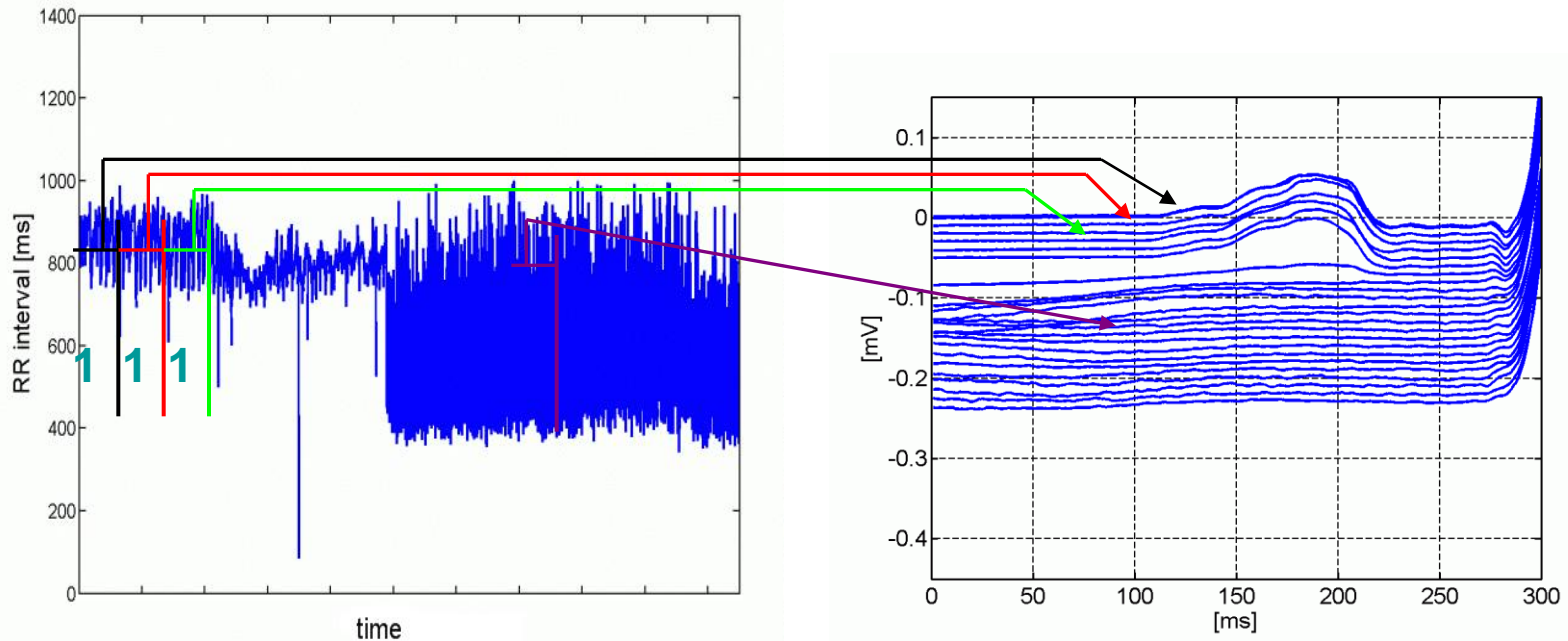
# P wave parameters

- for every patient, in every hour, vector of 88 ECG, dominantly P wave components was calculated, allowing continuous and deeper insight into atrial activity
- the aim was to record many different variables relating to patients' atrial activities in order to learn which variables best predict AF
- some of the parameters that were considered:
  - P wave duration
  - P wave amplitude
  - Surface area under the P wave
  - PR interval duration
  - PQ interval duration
  - Duration between points Pslope1 and Pslope2 at different scales
  - Value of wavelet coefficients Pslope1 and Pslope2 at different scales
  - RR interval duration (heart rate)
  - Absolute and relative wavelet energy at different wavelet scales
  - Wavelet entropy.....

# The P wave segment of ECG, and the 4th scale of the wavelet transformation

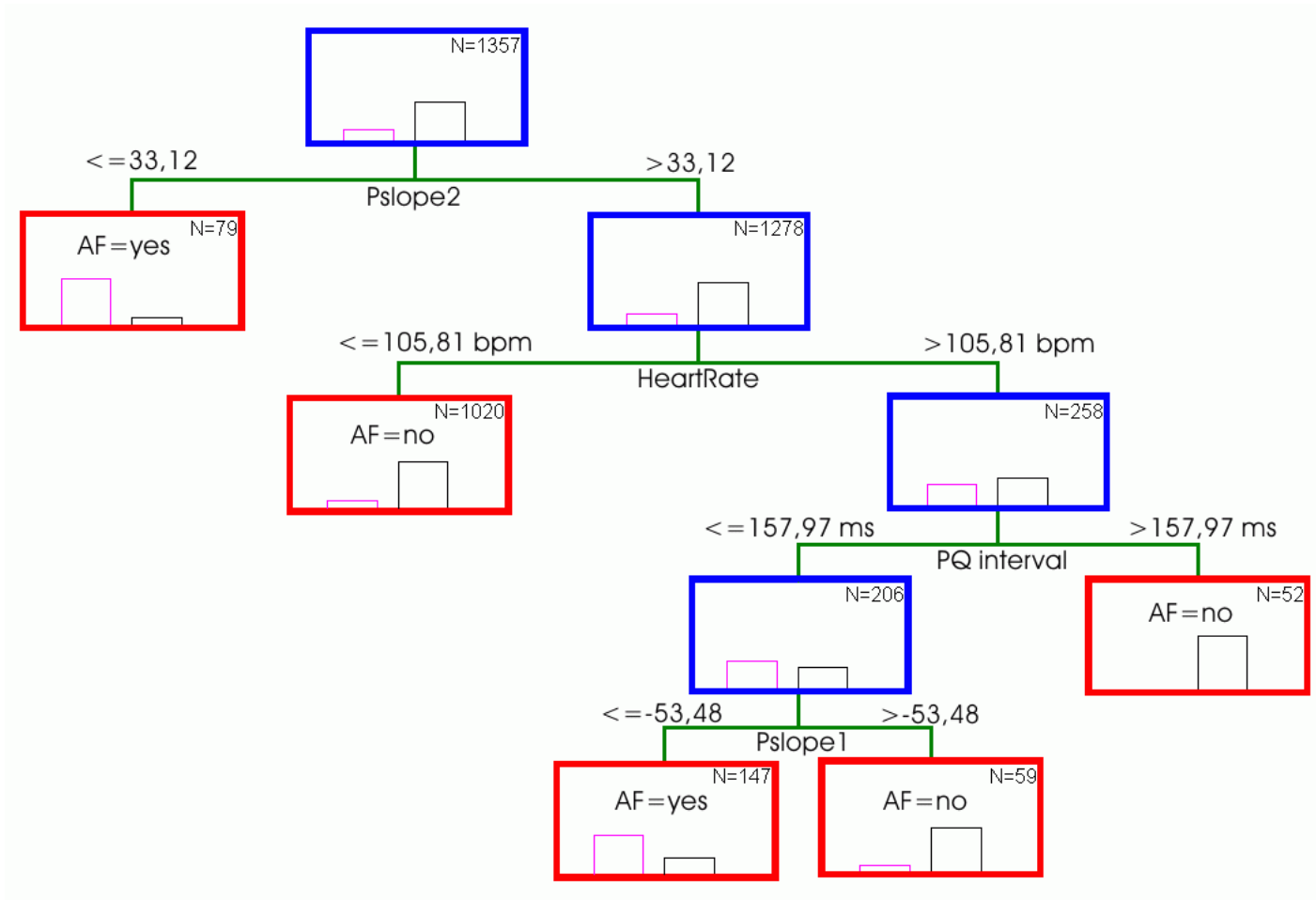


# Atrial fibrillation



- Detection of AF predictors is marked with “1”

# The classification tree (Model A)





# Conclusions 1

- Automatic P wave detection enables
  - measurement and processing of the P wave parameters
  - continuous trend monitoring of different parameters over the recording period
  - extraction of clinically interesting information
- Continuous monitoring and trend presentation of multiple P wave parameters indicates changes in their trend before the appearance of atrial fibrillation
- This fact can be used in decision making for timely administration of anti-tachycardia therapy

# How to include these findings into clinical practice?

- 1<sup>st</sup> step: building of stand alone piece of medical equipment
- 2<sup>nd</sup> step: integration of the algorithm into standard ICU monitors

# Current research

- Continuous monitoring of multiple physiological parameters on mobile subjects by development of *Personalized Health Body Area Network*



# Background

- Average age of population is increasing, especially in developed countries
- Rising demand for healthcare and other social services
- Prevalence of chronic diseases has increased
- Demand for the best available healthcare has extended
- Increased stress and workload - increased risks of diseases in younger population



# Potential groups of users

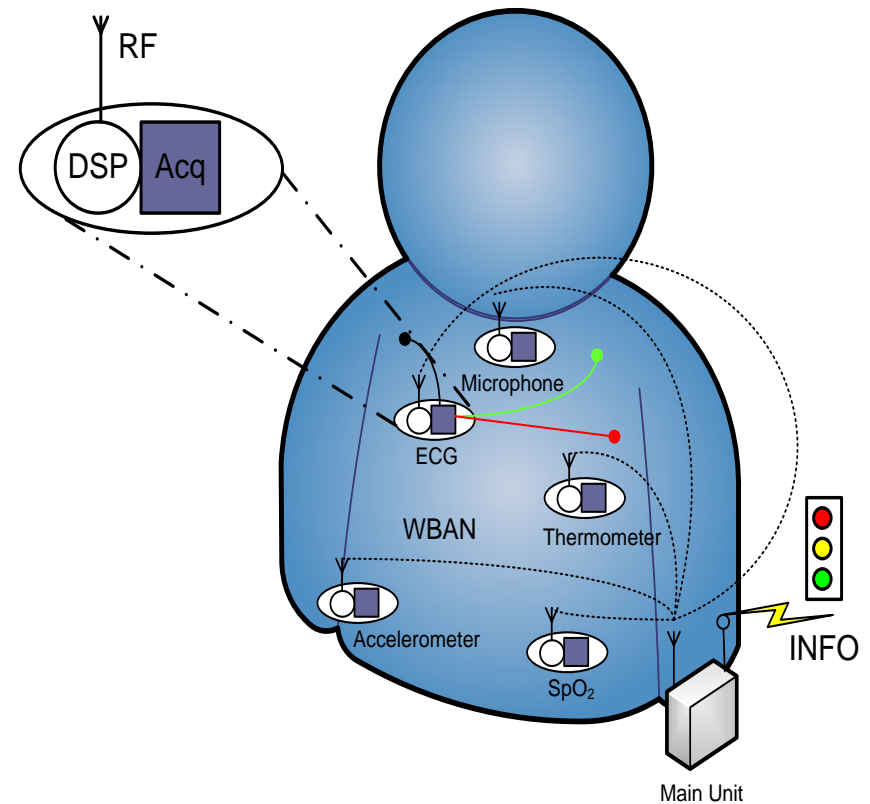
- Three potential groups of users:
  - *Chronically ill* – patients suffering from one or more diseases or have sustained a life threatening event
  - *Disease prone* – patients with risk factor in developing one or more diseases or life threatening events
  - *Volunteers* – healthy people that voluntary participate in healthcare and wellness programs in order to improve their well being

# Objectives

- develop *Wearable sensors and sensor networks* for continuous monitoring of one or more physiological parameters
- develop algorithm for detecting serious health or life threatening situations
- develop a more intelligent system than the currently “popular” parameter measuring with no understanding
- transmit the information to the centre of care on a regular schedule
- integrate developed algorithms on the sensors integrated in the body network
- alarm users and supervisors of potentially dangerous situations and/or conditions

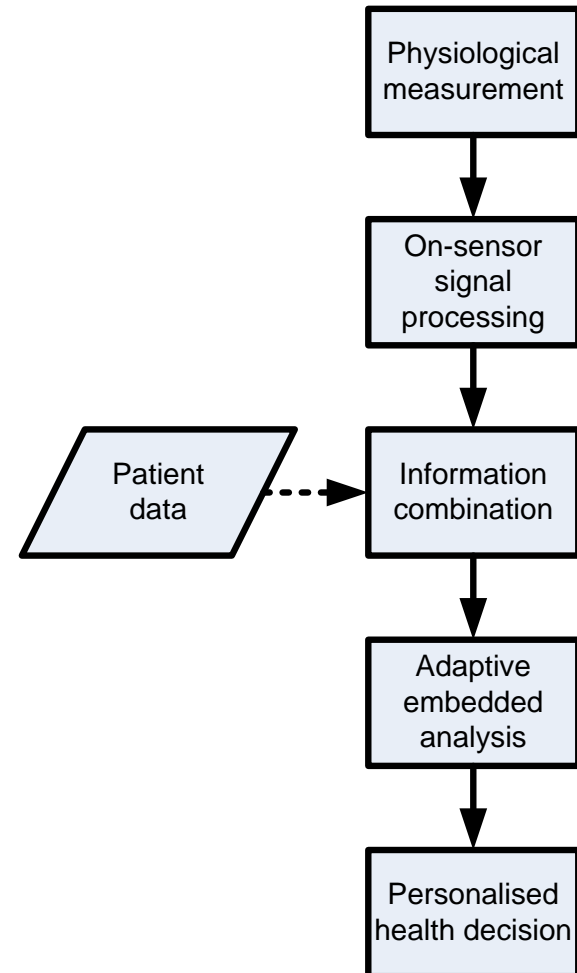
# Body Sensor Network

- Parts of BSN:
  - main unit - server
  - series of sensors used for measuring and **processing** physiological parameters
- sensors connected to the main unit via wireless sensor network (e.g. ANT protocol)
- server unit communicating with the outside world
- BSN must not interfere with everyday activities of the users:
  - minimization,
  - comfort,
  - simple usage etc.

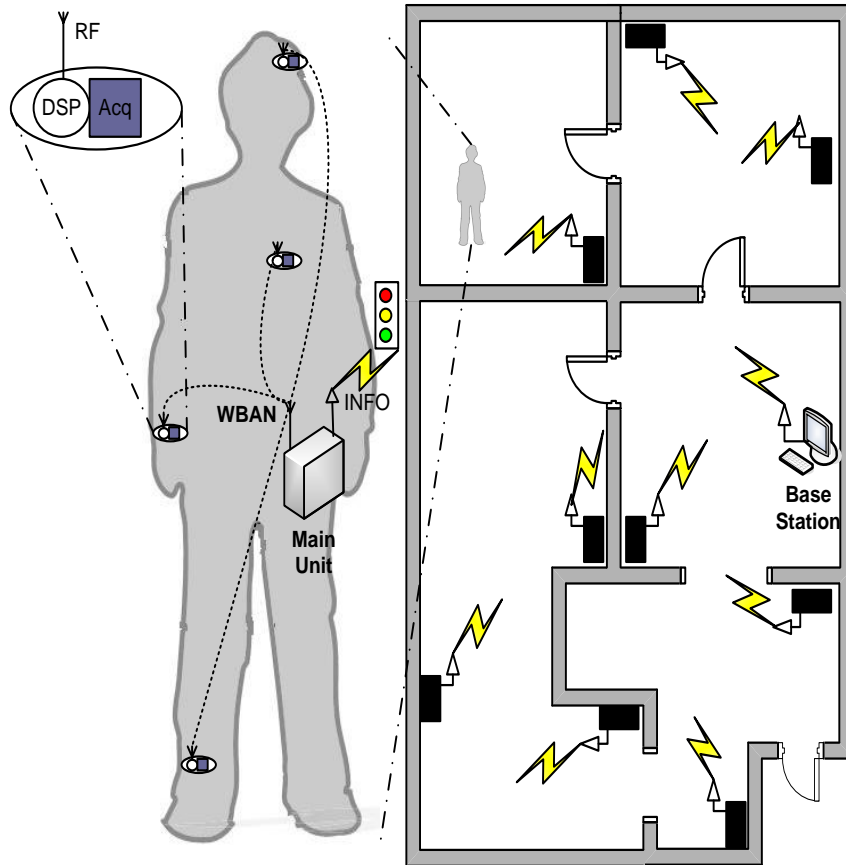


# Individualized decision making process

- Multi step process
  - measurement of physiological parameters
  - signal processing on sensor units and detection of anomalies
  - integration of patient information and measured data
  - analysis by adaptive embedded algorithms
  - personalised health related decisions



# Integration in an intelligent environment



- continuous monitoring of patients in confined spaces (hospitals, homes, offices, public transport...)
- use of wireless networks integrated in “intelligent environment”
- development of “ambient” sensors for detecting unwanted accidents (e.g. fall)

# Conclusion 2

- developing networks for monitoring (only) of physiological parameters - popular and demanded
- currently there are no wearable solutions that can be used for independent decision making without consultations with medical staff
- Final goals:
  - improve healthcare,
  - improve quality of life,
  - enable independent living,
  - reduce the workload of the medical staff

# **“Antitumor electrochemotherapy, from the concept to the clinical practice”**

**26 March 2008, 6.30pm**

**Congress Centre, Children’s Hospital, Klaićeva 16, Zagreb**

## **Program:**

**Introduction: prof.dr.sc. Ratko Magjarević, prim.dr. Egidio Čepulić**

**Prof.dr.sc. Damijan Miklavčič, Head of the Department for BioMedical Engineering, University of Ljubljana Faculty of Electrical Engineering**

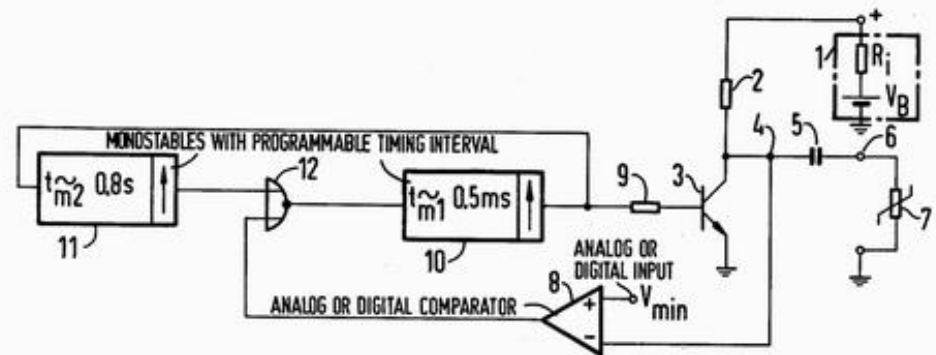
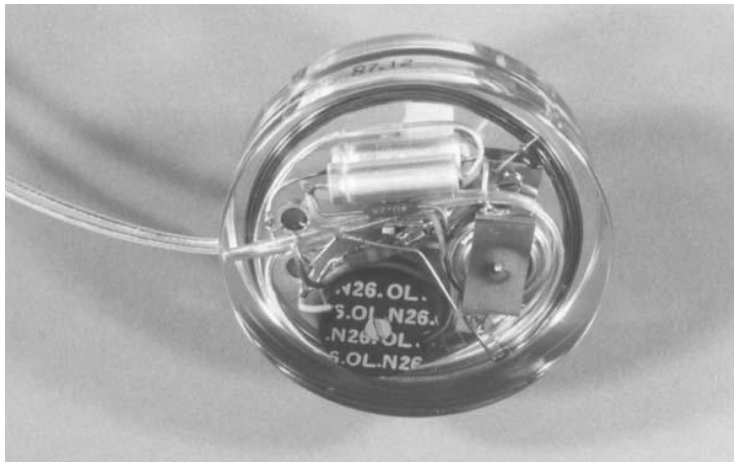
**"Efficient in vivo electroporation"**

**Dr. Lluís M. Mir, Director of Research, UMR 8121 CNRS Institut Gustave-Roussy, Villejuif, France**

**"Biological basis and clinical results"**



# 50 Years of the 1st Pacemaker Implantation



- A success story – best ever therapeutic device
- a number of events will be organized on the occasion of 50 years of the 1<sup>st</sup> pacemaker implantation